

COUNTY STILL HAS SOME MONEY

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Without jar or jangle the county has passed through its routine business last night, passed on the July 31st, estimated for their work in August and attended to some minor matters. The only Supervisor not in the place was Frank Harvey.

Supervisor Archer presented a statement of the county finances, showing that Oahu is still far from being broke, having \$56,277.25 on hand now, with \$30,000 more to come from the Territory on August 1. This is the general fund, there being \$17,337.06 in the road tax fund, giving a total of \$103,614.31 in sight to begin next month with.

The accounts passed last night, which have been estimated for and which do not have to come out of the total above, were:

CHARPshooters MAY GO.

In response to a request from Governor Frear that the county employ a N. G. H. rifle team, for the purpose of being granted leave of absence under pay, the permission given, Road Supervisor Cummins said that his department could get without them meanwhile. The will leave on August 5 and be for probably five weeks.

WORKS FOR STREET WATERING.

Two letters of thanks for the way the road department kept the streets in the waterfront watered and cleaned were received. One came from H. P. Wood, secretary of the entertainment executive committee, and the other from Captain Rees of the Naval Station.

DEED IN ESCROW.

Thompson & Clemons, representing the Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., notified the board that a deed had been placed in escrow with L. Tenney Peck in favor of the Territory for 3467 square feet of land in front of the fertilizer works, the deed to be transferred to the Territory if the county would widen and fix the road within six months. Otherwise the deed goes back to the company and the street remains as it is.

ROAD REPAIRS ASKED FOR.

A petition was read for the repairing of the Waiialea road on the other side of Koko Head avenue, the signatures leading being those of D. P. R. Ikenberg, A. Perry, S. M. Damon, C. H. Peterson, E. A. Mott-Smith and C. H. Bailey. The petition stated that the road was in bad shape. Dwight stated that the matter would be attended to and the petition was referred to his committee of roads, bridges and parks.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

The result of the tendering for supplies gives the month's contracts as follows:

H. Hackfeld & Co.—California red bricks, Clover-leaf Portland Cement, California lime, double-five tape and distillate.

I. I. Steam Navigation Co.—Stanford coal, Polaw Main coal for Central, Makiki and Palama fire stations.

T. H. Davies & Co.—Golden Gate Portland cement, Roche Harbor lime Hawaiian lime.

Waters & Cooke—Clover-leaf Portland cement, Hawaiian bricks, Nor-lumber rough, timbers and battens.

Honolulu Construction & Draying Co.—Blacksmith coal, best Cumberland, Newcastle coal, Sneddon's coal, California wheat hay.

Allen & Robinson—Nor-west lumber, rough and timber.

Union Feed Co.—Wheat bran and alfalfa.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

County Engineer Gere presented a report on the road work done in the Ewa district for the past six months, showing the following:

Ewa district—8636 feet macadam at \$1.50 per linear foot.

Waiialea district—7928 feet of macadam road at an average cost of \$1.03 per linear foot.

Koolau district—7885 feet of macadam road, costing \$1.185 per linear foot.

Koolau district—Construction of bridges and approaches at Paua, Maunaloa and Pupukea, and damages of March storm.

Maunaloa district—General repairs, new macadam, while the old roads have been kept in repair, including his report, Engineer Gere said:

"I would call to your attention the fact, in case the funds at the disposal of the board will permit, to the above list the coral dressing the main road from Kahuku to Waitea, and would recommend carrying on of such work. This is a time of year when the track equipment of the Kahuku plantation can be obtained, and to my mind the most needed piece of work on the Koolau district at the present time."

Some five months ago the board authorized the committee on roads, bridges and parks to the Pali road on the Koolau side. I believe that the laying of this piece of road is imperative if you do not desire to see it in the repair stage in another season. "I would also strongly recommend that the paving of the macadam roads in Ewa and Waiialea districts be made the settled policy of the board, as I consider that in Ewa district the work of maintenance is being very much neglected. It seems to me the utility and value of the heavy oil on macadam has been amply demonstrated in the last two years in the Makiki district, and that a failure to apply the remedy to the great need of the main road, especially in Ewa district and on the Pali road, is poor business."

THE AMERICAN FISCAL YEAR

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Tomorrow is the governmental New Year's Day, so fixed by Act of Congress passed August 26, 1842, when the fiscal year began to be reckoned from July 1. At half past four o'clock this afternoon Uncle Sam's bookkeepers will close the accounts for the fiscal year 1908 and open new ledgers for the fiscal year 1909. Balances will not be actually struck, however, for weeks. The red lines will not be drawn until the receipt of the final reports covering the transactions up to midnight of June 30, 1908, in every city and hamlet throughout the United States and from every point, no matter how remote, where a disbursing officer or government agent handles an American dollar. If the final reports of the collector of internal revenue at Honolulu vary even to the extent of a half-cent, the stamp, value three-sixteenths of a cent, the reports must be returned for correction or verification and make the return journey halfway across the Pacific before the nation's books are closed for the year.

The significance of the American fiscal year increases annually with the wonderful growth of the country. On February 11, 1779, Congress, by resolution, established the office of Secretary of the Treasury, with a salary of \$2,000 a year attached. Five years later the current expenses of the government, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, aggregated \$455,000. To meet the expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1908 Congress appropriated upwards of \$862,000,000. It was estimated at the beginning of the year that the receipts from all sources would total something more than \$844,000,000.

These calculations provided for a surplus of \$42,000,000 in the revenues for the current fiscal year, but it remains to be seen whether or not the books will disclose such a happy state of affairs. Beginning with the financial stringency that developed early last fall, there was a decline in the customs and internal revenue receipts which continued throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. A considerable deficit is now apparent.

A fact in connection with the close of the current fiscal year that will probably give comfort to the prohibitionist is that one of the largest items in the reduction of the revenues of the government is in the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits. The extent of the falling off from this source cannot be accurately stated prior to the appearance of the official report, but from data now made public it is evident that the receipts from distilled spirits will show a loss of approximately twenty million dollars as compared with the fiscal year 1907. This will very much more than overcome the gain made by distilled spirits in the previous fiscal year, when the receipts showed an increase of upwards of twelve million dollars, or a consumption of more than eleven million gallons in excess of the withdrawals during the fiscal year 1906. One feature, however, of the current year's collections from distilled spirits, calculated to be more or less disquieting to the prohibitionist, is, despite this evident reduction in the consumption of ardent spirits, the figures now available indicate an increase of 2,500 retail dealers in intoxicating liquors.

The falling off in the receipts from distilled spirits is due to three causes: the depression in business following the monetary stringency which began last fall; the use of grain alcohol, free of tax, in the arts and industries; and the passage of prohibitory laws. The loss to the revenue, however, by reason of the local option laws is not as great as popularly supposed. Careful analysis of governmental statistics plainly indicates that while the consumption of distilled spirits, taking the country as a whole, is increasing, the per capita consumption is steadily decreasing. The natural increase in the population and the consequent opening up of new territory where the saloon is permitted is at present outstripping the advance of the temperance wave.

On the other hand, the official report promises to show a substantial increase in the receipts from taxes on fermented liquors, under which heading beer is largely predominant. This increase, according to the figures now public, should amount to a million or upwards. This taken in connection with the fact that the receipts from cigarettes, oleomargarine and adulterated butter also show a substantial increase, again emphasizes the truth of the statement that history is in the habit of repeating itself. With the entrance of "tight money," the closing down of mills, the reduction of fortunes, and a lull in the prosperity of the "spenders," the appetites that formerly fed on high class drinks, fancy cigars and "Grade 1" creamery butter, turned to beer, cigarettes and oleomargarine. In times of great and general prosperity the trick is reversed, and the revenues plainly reflect it.

A notable innovation, from a revenue standpoint, and one which to some extent may account for the increased receipts from the tax on fermented liquors, was introduced during the fiscal year just closing, almost entirely as a result of the activities of the prohibitionists. This is a substance becoming officially and popularly known as "Temperance Beer." It is the offspring of the demand and desire for a beverage to be sold in the prohibition localities that will at one and the same time escape the federal special tax or "government license" and avoid prosecution in the state courts for violating the local option laws.

This "temperance beer" masquerades under various names, such as "Near-to-beer," and other suggestive titles. The scheme has proved quite successful as a money maker, and those citizens in the prohibition communities who continue to hanker after "the cup that cheers" have been able to in some measure satisfy their appetites through the use of this product. Some peculiar situations, from a fiscal standpoint, have resulted from the manufacture and sale of this so-called "temperance beer."

VOTERS MAKE A SENATOR

(Advertiser Correspondence, Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

The most conspicuous example of the change of the voters from the attitude of helping an aspirant to "get the nomination" to a determination to "make the nomination" themselves, is afforded by the recent success of Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, a Democrat, who was selected for United States senator at a general direct primary in a Republican state. In that case the party voters not only absolved their partisans in the legislature from loyalty to the chosen party candidate, but actually instructed the majority of the legislature to vote against its party candidate. The Oregon general primary for senator is in effect an extra-constitutional method of choosing senators by direct vote, and is not a party primary. Yet it is the direct outgrowth of the determination of the voters to take into their own hands the elective power. They learned how to do it in party primaries, and they have carried things a step farther toward matured democracy.

Oregon and Oklahoma are both experimenting with direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum. Other states are not yet ready to take such radical departures from the representative form of government, but the increasing power of the direct nominating primary shows that the people generally are inclining in that direction. United States senators are nominated by party primaries in many states, and each biennium adds others to the list. The convention for nominating county officers is almost extinct, so generally has the primary election nominating system been applied to minor offices in rural districts.

Abuses of the powers of delegated conventions, the opportunity for corruption, and the dangers of dark horses—all had to do with the downfall of the local option laws; hence, in some places, persons are paying the federal tax as wholesale dealers in malt liquors and handling larger beer with a slightly alcoholic content in the face of local laws passed for the purpose of driving out all such supposedly evil substances. In other localities the courts have held practically that any beverage which subjects the dealer to the federal special tax cannot be sold under the local option laws inflicting penalties for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Here again the "temperance beer" folks have found relief. It has been held by the Internal Revenue Bureau that a fermented liquor containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol may be sold by a person not holding a special tax stamp as a wholesale or retail dealer in malt liquors.

Some breweries, therefore, are producing beverages through the regular processes of manufacturing fermented liquors upon which they pay the government tax of one dollar per barrel, after which, by methods of evaporation, the alcoholic content is reduced to less than one-half of one per cent by volume, and the liquor is then ready for shipment to the merchant in the prohibition town, with all legal requirements fulfilled, and yet with the most remarkable physical resemblance to lager beer, in color, foam and odor, and with the possible additional advantage that the consumer may be compelled to increase the dose in order to reach the proper spot.

One of the mysterious items of revenue is the sum annually collected on snuff, which bears the same tax as that levied on tobacco—six cents per pound. It is true that the receipts for this fiscal year will show a slight decrease, but no more than a sympathetic reduction in keeping with the general decline in the revenues. It is very likely that the official report, judging from data just made public, will show a production of twenty-five million pounds of snuff during the twelve months ending today. Where this snuff goes, who uses it, and why, nobody knows, unless it be the large manufacturers in close touch with the trade. One would suppose that with the passing of the snuff-box, now only a memory, and the advance of civilization in those sections where "dipping" is, or was, indulged in, the production of snuff would rapidly diminish. On the contrary, it shows a healthy and vigorous growth. Ten years ago thirteen million pounds were taxed; last year twice that amount was produced. Possibly a great deal of it is exported.

Notwithstanding the apparent deficit in the receipts from the internal revenue taxes on tobacco and tobacco products, generally speaking, it is evident that the cigarette habit is still firmly entrenched—so much so that in the face of the fact that the consumption of cigars and smoking and chewing tobacco has decreased during the fiscal year just closing, the income from cigarettes of all grades shows an increase. During the fiscal year 1907, in round numbers, 5,200,000,000 cigarettes were taxed in the United States. This was an increase of a trifle like one hundred millions over the year 1906, and taking the last monthly statement issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau as a basis, the fiscal year 1908 will show the same steady growth.

The spread of the cigarette habit is the more notable when it is remembered that stringent laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette materials have been enacted in some states and active crusades made in many localities by organizations antagonistic to the use of the weed in this form, and also that thousands of swaggering youths who formerly smoked the cigarette now parade the campus with pipes projecting at the proper angle from their lips.

These are only a few of the many varied things with which Uncle Sam's bookkeepers have to do. When the books close at half past four this afternoon it will mean a million accounts to be balanced, hundreds of thousands of reports to be made, a thousand books to be printed—all in the everyday work of the government, and all unheeded by the vast majority of Americans.

convention in counties and cities. Even more potent than these was the constant danger to party organization from possible "bolts." A candidate who is defeated in a convention by intrigue is much more apt to bolt and head another ticket than is the candidate who has been defeated for the nomination by a majority of the voters of his party.

The voters, finding their power in nominating minor officers, have gradually reached out until they now control congressional and state offices, in a majority of the states. The demand for direct primaries is so strong in others that the system bids fair to become universal within a decade. The next move of the direct primary advocates will be made on the national conventions.

The movement varies in the several states according to local conditions, of course. For sake of an example, take the case of Tennessee, which is just now midway between the convention and primary system. Two years ago M. R. Patterson, one of the Democratic aspirants for governor, demanded that the state committee order a primary. The convention forces, won and no primary was held. But the aspirant who demanded the primary was nominated by the convention and was elected governor.

This year, former Senator Edward W. Carmack became a candidate for the Democratic nomination against Governor Patterson, and he demanded a direct primary. Practically all county and city nominations and all congressional nominations in Tennessee are now made by primaries. Nearly all of the Democratic county committees joined in a request to the state committee to leave the contest for governor to a direct primary. But the state committee, friendly to Governor Patterson, declined to accede to these demands and, instead, ordered a primary-convention plan. Under this scheme a general primary election is being held in Tennessee today. The two aspirants for governor will be voted for in each county, and the delegates to the nominating convention will be instructed to vote as unit for that candidate receiving a majority in the county.

Thus the electoral college plan is practically applied to the race. Senator Carmack has made the direct primary an issue in the campaign, and has declared that he will not accept the nomination unless he has a popular majority of the votes cast over the whole state. Governor Patterson defends the primary-convention plan and says that he will take the nomination if he has a majority of the delegates, even if his opponent has the majority of the popular vote. But as prohibition is the chief issue, the question of how Tennessee stands on the direct primary question may not be settled. The defeat of Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia by "Little Joe" Brown was reactionary in more ways than one, as it involved a protest against a direct primary which took away the balance of power from the smaller counties.

Kentucky has been one of the most conservative of states in its election laws, all voting having been done by the open viva voce method until 1891. The last of the states to adopt the secret ballot, Kentucky now bows to the reign of the direct primary. It has been the cause of many party feuds and factional fights, but it is now accepted as an institution.

Whether or not the voters in a primary are wiser in their selection of candidates than delegates in convention, is an open question. But the effect of the primary on party government is undoubtedly for the better. Important as political organizations are to the business of government under our system, it was not until the primary asserted its power that the parties were given legal recognition.

The necessity of enacting laws to protect the primary elections and to prevent fraud has caused the legislatures of many states to enact laws which govern parties and methods of making nominations. This has prevented the "snap" nominations which were frequent in the old days when the only party laws were those promulgated by the party committee, and which could be changed at the will of that body.

If the present disposition of both parties to yield more and more to the direct primary continues, many great changes in American politics may be looked for. Suppose that in 1912 there is a demand upon the national committee of one or both of the great parties for a presidential primary. It will be refused, if precedent is followed. Then it may become an issue in the campaign, the defeat of a party candidate may be traced to his attitude on the question. Thus it is entirely possible that by 1916 there will be a general presidential primary.

It would be held, of course, on the plan of that being held today in Tennessee—the convention delegates from each state being bound by the majority of the votes cast in their several states. From this step it is not far to a direct primary of all the states. There is already sentiment to aid this development. The Republicans of the northern states object to delegations from southern states which never cast Republican electoral votes controlling Republican nominations. In the Democratic convention, Texas, with its solid majority, is always outvoted by Pennsylvania, which will never cast a Democratic electoral vote. The proposition to cut the southern representation in the Republican convention was defeated the other day by a very close margin and by the force of political necessity.

A direct presidential primary would knock the props from under the notion that the United States is a federated system of semi-sovereign states, perhaps. But it would be no more unconstitutional or extra-constitutional than the present method of electing presidents. It would add vastly to the trouble of conducting campaigns for the nomination, but the chief expense would be borne by the various state organizations.

What its effect would be upon men and issues is a matter of pure conjecture. But it is altogether likely that if a primary had been held this year, Foraker would have had more votes at Chicago than he did. An ultimate effect would be a renewal of the demand for election of the president by popular vote, and a revival of all the old questions of states rights in a form which would appeal to the popular appetite for controversy.

In the beginning, the Fathers gave

POLITICIANS ARE MORE ACTIVE

From all sides comes confirmation of the Advertiser reports that in the coming election the Hawaiian voters, unless they see their error, are to make a last desperate stand to assert their right to all the political offices of the country. In justice to a great many of the Hawaiian leaders it can be said that this movement comes more from below than above, from the ranks of the ones who are imbued with the idea that the government owes them a living than from those who have proper claims through qualifications to leadership.

The fact that a "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" campaign has been in progress, active but unostentatious, has been confirmed within the past couple of days by many. Wm. Savidge, the secretary of the Territorial Executive committee, acknowledges the truth of the Advertiser expose; Sheriff Iaukea stated yesterday that there was a good deal of truth in the story, Charles Achi sadly backs up this paper; John Wise, with the knife sticking out of his back, acknowledges it; Mrs. Atcherley, who heads a small but a fanatical faction, confirms it, while no one has arisen, except the Bulletin, to either deny or defend the foolish movement. And the Bulletin does not count.

The handicap of Democracy is to be overcome by his associations with the hui and the fact that the party tickets are not going to figure in very largely with the voting majority. Jarrett, it is still claimed, is going to sweep the field with his Hawaiian vote, while it is possible that he is going to carry through with him as a running mate, Jack Kalakala, recently appointed chief of detectives. The nomination for deputy sheriff is between Kalakala and Charles Rose, on the Democratic-Hawaiian ticket, although the latter would prefer to be made auditor. The Republicans have to have some of the spoils of the coalition, however, and the auditorship and treasurerhip with a majority on the board of supervisors are to go to them, while Carlos Long is to be county attorney. This is the proposition and the basis of the trading at present.

Willie Crawford is still of the opinion that he is to land the Republican nomination for Representative from the Fifth. In discussing his chances yesterday he said: "Don't you think that I could do just as much in the House as Kalana or Corbett? I wouldn't go there and sit as a figurehead, any way." Which is what is the trouble, assuredly.

With Crawford, according to those on the inside, Lyle Dickey is to be nominated, the Achi delegates for the convention being prepared to go and give the reformer the nomination. When the time for voting comes he is to get it in the neck. This being Crawford's least vulnerable point, he will get his somewhere else.

Kaleiopi will undoubtedly get a nomination and will very probably be elected on the Republican ticket, with some backing from Achi and the Hawaiian Democrats. Kaleiopi is now holding a job as luna in the road department and is earning his money. He made a good record in the last House, keeping the official stenographer busy, coming a close second to Kanio oratorically. Mahoe, who boosted Charles Booth's Pauoa spring deal in and out of season; the salary raiser and Lelelewi, seem to be keeping quiet, their names figuring not at all in the fishmarket clamor.

There is an equal reticence from the old Representatives of the Fourth. Quinn, Hughes, Long and Rawlins are waiting to be asked before they offer themselves for further political preferment. Castro will be out again as a candidate from Punchbowl, with good chances of going back for another term, while Kaleo, the only Hawaiian from the Fourth last time, expects to have more company this time.

There is a strong feeling that William Henry could get the sheriffship if he would get out and work for the Republican nomination. He is stronger with the Hawaiians than almost any other hawke who could be named, while he could count on the support of the business element with considerable assurance. It is doubtful, however, if he would throw up a good thing for a chance to be the opinion now that Wise cannot get the nomination, even to be a sacrifice.

As little power to the voters as possible. The only function the people can exercise under the Constitution in directing the affairs of the Federal government is to elect members of the House of Representatives. That is a body which is wholly renewed every two years. The Constitution holds as a check against that popular, and therefore "dangerous" element, the Senate, which is elected by the legislatures of the states and which is a perpetual and self-perpetuating body. In the executive branch, the Constitution vests all power in a president and vice-president chosen by electors "appointed" by the states. The judicial branch is totally removed from popular control, as the judges are appointed by the president for life. That was the theory by which the Federal government was to be conducted.

As a matter of fact, the people have elected the president from the first, choosing between nominees. In the first few elections some states chose electors by the legislatures, but the popular vote had become general in all the states, except South Carolina, by 1832. South Carolina's legislature appointed its electors until after the Civil War. The election of senators is being taken from the hands of the legislatures by the spread of the primary election system. The Federal judiciary is still beyond popular control, which fact, it must be admitted, does not add greatly to its popularity.

The tendency of the nation from the beginning has been toward a more directly democratic form of government. Whether this tendency will carry the people forward until the Federal republic of semi-sovereign units is displaced by a democratic state, the future alone can tell. Thus far many changes have been made in that direction, yet the letter of the Constitution still stands. These changes have been accomplished, and other changes will be accomplished, by the methods which the voters of the political parties choose to decide upon for "making the nomination."

MONUMENT TO HAWAIIAN CHIEFS

A mortuary monument of stately proportions, and of art and architectural beauty, will shortly rise on the Mausoleum grounds in Nuuanu valley to mark the resting place of Sovereigns and High Chiefs of Hawaii.

Tentative plans and designs are now being prepared for submission to Queen Liliuokalani, who, by the act of the legislature providing for this memorial, is given joint direction and supervision with the Superintendent of Public Works, in its design and preparation.

The last legislature by Act 107 appropriated \$20,000 for such a memorial monument. The preamble of the act is as follows:

"Whereas, The remains of certain of the Sovereigns and High Chiefs of Hawaii now in the Royal Mausoleum at Mauna Ala in the City of Honolulu should be protected by being deposited in an appropriate and properly secured tomb or vault; and

"Whereas, A suitable monument should be erected over such tomb or vault; and is followed by the direct appropriation of \$20,000 out of all moneys coming into the treasury, to defray the expenses of preparing such a tomb or vault and the erection of such a monument.

The act then concludes: "The preparation of such tomb or vault and the monument shall be under the joint direction and supervision of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and the Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory."

It is the desire of Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell that this tomb and monument shall be in architectural dignity and in memorial art worthy of the purpose for which the appropriation was made and the sentiment that prompted it. For this reason serious study is being given to the matter, and in all respects it is desired to consult the Queen's suggestions and desires.

As the appropriation provides for a tomb or vault and the erection of a suitable monument over it, the suggestion has been made that the present Mausoleum might be most suitably transformed into a chapel in connection with the tomb and monument.

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY CHINESE STOREKEEPER

There is one burglar less at large this morning than there was yesterday, at any rate, a Chinese storekeeper at Kaimuki capturing an intruder in his store shortly before two o'clock this morning and sending in word to the police. Officers from the station went out and brought in the man, who will be up before Judge Andrade for his first appearance this morning.

Lately there have been at least a couple of burglaries every week, and the police have been busily running down clues and arresting suspected persons. It is not likely that the Kaimuki burglar now in the cells is the only one who has been operating all over town.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.